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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives your complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, read The Nugget.

Vol. 18, No. 44. The County Seat Paper NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA The Gold Center THURSDAY. IUNE 1. 1944

Thinking Out Loud

By H. M. L.

Reflecting on the achievement of the American arms thus far in this war, no patriotic and thinking citizen can be other than proud. We are pitted against two of the most martial nations on earth, nations with a tradition and a practical training for war. Both Japan and Germany for ten years or more prepared carefully for this great effort to seize world control. Yet in a brief two and a half years we have overtaken and defeated them. The story of Africa, Sicily, Italy has been duplicated in the Pacific. A great drive is now slowly getting under way in Burma.

It is quite true in the Mediterranean theatre we have had valiant aid from British, French, Indian and Polish troops. But in the main it has been the hard working, and hard fighting American doughboys who have driven relentlessly forward whenever sufficient arms were given them. They have been pitted against the best soldiers Germany can muster, and still they march ahead. For after all is said, it is not only suppreme courage that wins victories. It is the determination, and everlasting perseverance that counts heavily in the scales. Generally speaking our American boys are trained in those qualities. They wont stop for tea and a breathing spell every two hours. They grind onward through the gruelling battle to the goal.

Our boys are like their countrymen here at home hate war. They work up no consuming passion aagins the enemy. They are concerned, it would seem from all reports, in doing a workmanlike job, getting it over as speedily as possible, and getting home. One could wish at times that young Americans, planted in far outposts around the globe, could feel at home there, and when the war is over return there, to live in and to leven the countries of their adoption. We believe these are notable opportunities for young men with a little capital in South America, in parts of Africa, and especially in China, but we doubt whether more than a handful of our boys can overcome that homesickness so characteristic of our troops abroad.

While no one can foretell D-day, when our American army undertakes to batter the walls of Fortress Europe, we can feel confident that it will be done as expediously and with as little sacrifice of lives as possible. The dtsrupting of communications of all kinds in Northern Europe by our air forces means that when this job is as complete as can be reasonably expected, the invasion will begin. German airpower has shown every evidence of sharp deterioration, and no longer is dreaded as it once was.

When one reflects on the tremendous expenditures in this war effort, there is solid comfort in the thought that we are saving lives by spending money for the best armament, munitions and implements of war, that the finest minds of England and America can devise. We contrast this policy with that of Germany, and especially of Russia, which had no choice but to offer millions of their young men on the altar of Mars. The armor makers could not keep pace with the swift strides of the war in Russia. Relatively the American casualty list is small. We trust our commanders to keep it that way.

After the European phase of the war is concluded there will still be Japan to defeat. We begin to see that this is not quite so easy as at first estimated. Japan is consolidating its hold upon China. and of course, has not yet been challenged in its Manchurian possessions. If the islands of Japan were overrun, it is still doubhtful whether that would mean the capilulation of Jap armies on the Asian mainland. With their unbelievably low standards of living, and ruthless starvation of the Chinese, they would still present a formidable force in China. Once we are in a position to supply modern arms to the Chinese, however, this picture can rapidly change.

But Nimitz and MacArthur are making tremendous gains in the Pacific. The Japs' carefully fortified island loot they gained in the first, fierce onrush, is rapidly crumbling. It would not be surprising, at the present rate, to find Japan's power confined to the mainland, by the time the Germans have tossed in the towell.

We cannot yet see the end of the war, but we can and do know how it will end. And when it is over, let us not begrudge a small part of the money this war has cost, in insuring this nation against another war during, say, the next century. In the name of those who are doing the fighting, this would seem to be a reasonable prayer.

PRE-INVASION BROADCASTS OF ENGLAND'S BBC

British transmitters are radioing 163 bulletins every day to a population of 400,000,000 in Germany and in enemy occupied countries extending from the coast of France to Russia's western borders. Twenty eight languages are employed in these broadcasts, to give operational warnings and detailed instructions to listeners in all the occupied regions and to encourage and guide the underground front, according to a booklet just issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation under the title "Voice of Britain."

B. B. C. facilities also are used to pick up the official pre-invasion programs short waved from American transmission points and to relay them on the medium wavelengths most readily heard in the European countries. Four major transmission networks are employed in these European broadcasts as a whole, in close coordination with the military plans for invasion. Over 30 different wavelengths are in use.

Although German engineers have for years concentrated their varied "jamming" techniques upon the B. B. C European broadcasts, there is ample evidence that they have failed to prevent listeners who defy the Gestapo from listening to broadcasts from Britain. BBC includes in its broadcasts to the underground resistance movements, instructions to listeners in key positions on how to neutralize German "jamming" devices. Messages to key members of the underground are regularly transmitted by Morse code, which has been found to reliably resist ordinary "jamming" methods. Slow speed dictation from London permits pre-invasion instructions to be written down and afterwards circulated in the clandestine press of the occupied countries.

FINDS STRANGER EATING MEAL IN HER KITCHEN

Mrs. Eva Dohring, owner of Skyline Lodge on Highway 40, arose rather late Saturday morning to find a strange man cooking his breakfast in the lodge kitchen. He refused to answer any questions save to say he was hungry and would like breakfast. Mrs. Dohring hospitably helped him to coffee and toast. He was cooking eggs when discovered.

After breakfast he displayed no desire to leave. He wandered into the bar room, played with poker chips, shuffled cards and otherwise amused himself. Mrs. Dohring finally called the sheriff's office in Nevada City. Undersheriff William Woods responded and placed the man under arrest. He gave his name as Joe Smith, and his address as New Jersey and his age as 37. He is being held in the county jail pending an investigation by the FBI. He had no draft registration card.

COUNTY TAX RATIO, PER CAPITA HIGHER

Property tax levies in Nevada county for 1043-44 averaged $31.08 for each of the 15,500 people in the county at January 1, 1944, compared with the average levy of $29.22 for each of the 17,000 people in the county at January 1, 1943, California Taxpayers association stated today making public its study of property tax levies in California counties, Included in the levy are the taxes for the county, and the cities, school districts, and special districts in the county. Total property tax levy in the county for 1943-44 was $481,-767 compared with $496,659 for 1942-43.

Througnout the state, the average property tax levy per capita for 1943-44 was $39.12, compared with $40.64 for 1942-43. Total proptrey taxes levied by all the local governments in the state were $313,475,-145 for 1943-44 compared with $316 780,015 for 1942,43, the association stated.

Changes in population increases or decreases in expenditures and increases or decreases in aids from the state and federal governments are all parts of the changes in per capita tax levies, the association stated, pointing out that real reduction in tax burden comes only from reduction in public expenditures.

"Rigid economy, including courageous refusal of the many proposals for further increases in salaries of public employees, is the only way the actual burden on the taxpayer can be reduced," the Taxpayers organization declared. "If the local budgets for 1944-45 now being made up in many California communities, are held to wartime necessities, real reductions in property taxes for the coming fiscal year can result."

FARMERS CUT COSTS WITH 4-WAY JEEPS

Farmers of San Diego county, many of whom have indicated through a national survey their desire to own a jeep after the war, can save approximately $3,928,650 for post war rehabilitation if they take advantage of the scout car's four-sided personality, a recent study reveals.

This figure is based on the difference between the estimated price of a post war jeep and the total cost of the four farm units which, according to extensive research and experimentation it can replace.

Recent tests by accredited farm experts, including officials of the Department of Agriculture, reveal that the jeep has "a great deal of farm blood in its mechanical veins," according to Ward M. Canaday, the president of Willys-Overland Motors who said his company's engineers have proven "on the soil" that the scout car can be used as an effective four purpose substitute for the horse and the tractor, the independent power unit and the light truck.

In the Department of Agriculture's report on its recent experiments with the vehicle, issued by R. B. Grey, head of the Farm Equipment and Research Division, the jeep was described as "highly useful in plowing, harrowing and other field work."

First findings in the continuing jeep studies being made by the agricultural engineering departments of Washington State College and Ohio State University demonstrate that the vehicle, in its present military form serves many all around purposes effectively, especially for the small farm.

DOGWOOD GROUP GIRL SCOUTS

Nineteen Girl Scouts of the Dogwood Troop, which has recently taken over quarters in the upper story of the old brick fire house on Broad Street, met for their last meeting before the summer vacation last Saturday. A feature of the affair was a meal prepared and served by the girls for the first time in the new quarters. They made use of a gift of dishes recently presented them by the Girl Scout Council.

OLD TYPE GAS RATIONS EXPIRE

Gilbert McNeil, Sacramento district OPA rationing executive, today warned motorists that the old type B-2 and C-2 will become invalid on and after June 1 but he pointed out they may be exchanged for new serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons at their local OPA boards.

McNeil said the bulk of the B-2 and C-2 coupons are unusued rations issued before March 1 and renewable before June 1. These may be exchanged or the board may evaluate the motorists needs and issue coupons sufficient for the remainder of the ration period, but not in excess of the coupons surrendered.

Service stations which have received B-2 and C-2 coupons bofore June 1 have until June 10 to either turn them in to their suppliers, using separate gummed sheets, or to exchange them at their local boards for inventory coupons. Distributors have until June 20 to deposit these coupons in their ration bank accounts.

The OPA executive said the new supplemental gasoline coupons are expected to help solve the counterfeit coupon problem because the serial numbers give permanent identity to each coupon, which can be identified as stolen wherever it turns up. B-2 and C-2 coupons had no serial numbers and looked like any other coupons as soon as the identfying covers were torn off.

McNeil warned motorists they must still write their car licenses and state of registration on each coupon to make them valid for gasoline. He urged drivers to sign their coupons as soon as they receive them to prevent illegal use by persons not entitled to extra gasoline.

ST. AGNES GUILD BAZAAR SATUR.

St. Agnes Guild of the Trinity Episcipal Church Saturday will hold a bazaar, in which booths representing the countries of the United Nations will be a feature. Food and merchandise, characteristic of Russia, China, England, Mexico, the United States and the Pacific area will be offered for sale.

The booths will be located on the lawns at the side of the church. A program of entertainment, in charge of Mrs. Charles Elliott, will be given.

WAR DEPT. TO SPEND BIG SUM ON S. F. AIRPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 — Despite war and shortages a $10,000,-000 program of improvements at San Francisco airport, paid for by the federal government in exchange for Treasure Island has been officially approved.

Construction work costing $2,-395,000, including filling of tidelands for a new landing strip, installation of a drainage system, and building of a large parking apron has been authorized by the war department.

In the post war period feeder airlines from northern, central and southern California will converge at San Francisco airport, joining transcontinental and transpacific airlines there.

Mt. St. Marys Commencement Takes Place June 5th

Mt. St. Mary's Academy will hold its 78th graduation exercises in St. Cecelia's Auditorium, Grass Valley on the evening of June 5th. The graduates will include both those who have completed academic training in the high school and business training in commercial courses.

Rev. Robert Armstrong, D. D., bishop of Sacramento, will confer commencement honors. The commencement programs will be distributed by the students.

GIRL SCOUTER GUEST SPEAKER

Miss Norma Northberg, Girl Scout field executive addressed the luncheon meeting of the Nevada City Rotary Club tomorrow. Rotary officials had invited all Girl Scout councillors of this city, and friends of the organization to attend.

Post War Employment Plan

By ARTHUR B. FOOTE

To present a plan to prevent unemployment that usually follows a war, terms must be defined and the canse of unemployment determined. This can be facilitated by a brief description of the wage system and the use of money.

Man has nothing but muscle and brains with which to supply the needs of existence for himself and family. Instead of each person providing every item of his needs for himself, each produces what he is best able to and exchanges his production for that of others. Since the beginning of history, man has been developing labor saving devices which enable him to produce the necessities of existence with less labor, thus allowing him to devote more of his time to the production of luxurles. Civilized man owes all the accumulated wealth and knowledge handed down from his ancestors to the development of labor saving devices. Wealth is the fruit of labor, the more wealth produced by one man or a thousand the more wealth for all, and to those who, in the past, produced more than they consumed we owe all the accumulated knowledge and wealth of civilization. The value of any product of labor, anything that can be bought or sold, is determined by the supply and demand for the labor required to produce it.

For convenience in exchanging the production of people all over the world, gold is used as a standard of value and medium of exchange. In this country, if a miner can recover one seventh of an ounce of gold a day after paying the cost of miniing he can earn his living, and this determines the value of gold in terms of labor. The value of goods and service is determined by the labor cost in money, and is measured in terms of gold by the price of gold in dollars. francs or whatever is used for money.

Each person exchanges his production for money, and this is exchanged for the production of others. The incentive to make this exchange is to save labor, each party gets more of what he wants with less work than if he produced it himself; and this is true even when the two parties live in different countries.

If it were not for the credit system of borrowing and lending money, it would be plainly evident that each person's production of goods and services is that person's buying power, and the same is true of the nation as a whole, no matter what the wages and prices in dollars. Furthermore, the more each produces, the higher the standard of living of all. If the industrial workers stop producing, there is no market for the farmers' crops, and the standard of living of all will be lower, regardless of wages or the value of the production in dollars. It is the actual goods and services produced, not their value in money, that determines the prosperity of a nation.

No one will willingly exchange his production for munitions of war, therefore wages paid for producing them must be paid in taxes or money borrowed from the people. The wealth expended for war must be replaced by years of labor in the future to repay the money borrowed, or a loss of wealth and buying power if the debts are defaulted.

After a war is over, high wages and prices will continue for a few years until the extra buying power of wages paid in borrowed money has been spent and the scarcity of civilian goods has been remedied. This period lasted 10 years after the last war, but it was prolonged by extensive selling on credit, and probably will not last as long after this war because the credit of this nation will be strained to the limit. Then will come the time when prices and wages MUST return to the level determined by supply and demand in order to increase the buying power of fixed incomes, of endowed institutions, of the huge investment in bonds.

This process of lowering prices and wages is painful, farmers and merchants must sell below cost, and they forget the extra profit made when price rose. But the big prob-

(Continued on Page Four)

NEVADA CITY TEACHERS ARE ALL REELECTED

All teachers in both elementary and high schools, have been reelected for the coming year, H. E. Kjorlie superintendent of the Nevada City Unified School District, yesterday stated.

Kjorlie also announced that the graduation of eighth graders will take place June 8th in the auditorium of the Nevada City Elementary School, and commencement exercises for the high school will take place the following night, June 9th in the high school auditorium.

Speakers chosen from among the graduates of Nevada City high school are Betty Rore and William Tobiassen.

WAR HOUSING FOR JAP TOWN EVICTEES

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1,—Opening of Japtown's new "Sutter Courts" here merged completion of the nation's first combination slum clearance and war housing project.

Occupants of the new 48 family unit have been certified by federal agencies to be war workers and by the city as evictees of condemned slums which are being boarded up and padlocked.

Chief Administrative Officer T. A. Brooks announced that all authority of the city and state health codes, backed by health inspectors and police, will be used to close down slums as fast as war workers are moved to new housing.

Eddy Courts, also in Japtown, was to open this week and a third unit will open in the Mission district in 60 days. Federal funds amounting to $600,000 were granted for the projects.

S. F. BAY PORT MAY SOON BE WORLD'S BIGGEST

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—San Francisco should become the world's largest shipping port, Andrew G. Wilson, regional director of cercuitment and manning for the War Shipping Administration declared, in a recent announcement of manpower needs and extent of victory merchant fleet to the used in the "Pacific push."

"We have received authorization to greatly expand our organization in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast to be ready to handle the vast victory merchant ship fleet, now on the Atlantic, which will be shifted to the Pacific to supply the war against Japan.

Successful handling of this huge trade will insure San Francisco's future as the largest and most important city on the Pacific Coast and the city should become the world's largest shipping port.

Early in May the WSA announced that San Francisco ranked second only to New York in number of ship operating companies and port operations.

FORESTER FAMILY TO ARRIVE

Harlow Wood, executive assistant of the Tahoe National Forest expects his family to arrive in Nevada City very shortly. They will occupy the house formerly the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marc Edmonds on Zion street.

A daughter, Barbara Wood, has just graduated from the Willows high school. A son, Harlow Wood, has just graduated from grammar school.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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TROJAN HORSE POLITICS

California's present trials and tribulations in the national capital, growing out of the efforts of Washington officeholders to use the Central Valley Project as a vehicle for bureaucratic encroachment, are likely to have a very pronounced effect on this state's attitude toward future federal-aid projects. For we are certainly beginning to learn that Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and other of his ilk in the Big Government heirarchy are determined to use every such project as a Trojan Horse to get their mercenaries into positions where they can control and regiment the lives of our people.

Ickes' latest move is to seek to have himself made boss of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, with control over more than two million acres of the state's richest farm lands, and carte blanche authority to subdivide farms of 160 acres or more for re-sale as smaller tracts. He has even had the effrontery to have a bill introuced in congress to give an air of legality to this bold faced attempt to oust the original settlers in the Central Valley and dispose of their property.

We do not propose to argue here the merits or demerits of the government's contention that farms sold in newly developed reclamation projects should be limited to 160 acres each, there may be merit in that contention, where new lands are being thrown open to the public. But Central Valley lands are not in this category; they have been privately owned for many years, and Congressman Gearhart of Fresno is correct when he declares that Ickes' proposal is an obious violation of property rights.

The truth of the matter is that Ickes, not content with trying to turn a water project in a "little TVA" power project, is now endeavoring to make a federal colony out of California's great central valley, with Ickes as its overlord. Under the circumstances, it may be wiser and cheaper in the future if we finance our own projects—and post the lands with signs reading: "No Federal Trespassing."—Contributed.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER

Sometimes it seems that the white flame of patriotism, which flared throughout America immediately after the outbreak of war, isn't as bright now as it was during the dark days that followed the attack on Pearl Harbor. The war is an old story now—and as the first shock has worn off, there are some on the home front who grumble, "what's this war about, anyway?" We don't believe that attitude is typical, but for those who need to be told again what we are fighting for, we recommend a letter written by Bob Rayinier, 23, stationed somewhere in Europe, to his wother, Mary Rayinier, who lives in San Francisco. The letter follows:

"Dear Mor: We're waiting for an attack. It's below zero and I'm almost frozen.

"You know, Mom, out here we have lots of time to think—too much sometimes. Well, anyway, the other day I got to thinking about you. I realize now more than ever how much you really mean to me. I think of you all the time, even during battle.

"I know now what I am fighting for. I am fighting for the curl in your hair and the tenderness in your touch. I am fighting for your kindness and friendliness. I am fighting that you may go on worshipping God in the same beautiful way. Well, Mom, we can hear the planes buzzing now, so I'd better close. All my love. Bob."

That's what America is fighting for—for kindness and friendliness, for the simple, sacred things that mothers teach their sons, for the right to live and work and worship, as free men. When a boy on the fighting front can write his mother that kind of a letter, just before he goes into battle, certainly we, on the home front, have no cause to grumble or question. —Contributed.

THEY HEARD FROM HOME

By formal resolution, community endorsement and individual appeal, western congressmen have heard from home periodically throughout study and debate of the Boren Land Grand Repeal Bill. So Californians—or at least those who have business with the east—were not particularly surprised when the bill was passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago.

But all hands were pleasantly shocked when the vote was recorded—236 to 16. Few complicated, technical or seemingly controversial measures pile up majorities such as that —and the Boren Bill is all three.

To farmers and shippers, cooperatives and industries of the Pacific States, the legislatoin has long been viewed as imperative. And perhaps because it is human nature to see problems best in the light of our own interets, the prospective repeal was considered by many as western legislation—to lift unjust and discriminatory burdens mainly hampering western transportation of products by rail.

Quite apparently, it was considered in precisely the same light by the people of the majority of the 47 other states, who see in the bill solution to many of their own transportation ills also chargeable to the tenacious old land grant laws. They, too, let their representatives in congress hear from home. It is reassuring to suppose that they will do so again, when the Boren Bill reaches the senate floor, where it is due any day now. —Contributed.

DRIVER EDUCATION IS VITAL WARTIME NEED

The move launched by the California Highway Patrol to have high schools of this area inaugurate driver education classes beginning next fall merits the serious attention of the local school authorities.

For years the citizenry of California has viewed with mounting horror the deplorable toll of dead and injured in traffic accidents which, nationwide, far exceeds American losses on the battlefield for any comparable period.

Causes for highway accidents are numerous. However, traffic experts are in accord that faulty driving habits account for more than 90 per cent of all motor deaths and injuries. The obvious place to start correcting driving habits is among the youth of pre-legal driving age—in short, the faulty habit should be corrected before it is even formed.

Boys and girls, who will be the adult drivers of tomorrow need to be taught the fundamentals of safe driving. Most important of these for the adolescent are the correct attitudes and knowledge of the social responsibility involved in driving. This instruction may be given in the classrooms, at normal expense, either as a separate course or as an integrated part of existing courses and without the aid of expensive equipment.

IF EVERY MAN

had to do the family washing, mighty few would do it more than once. They would think of a hundred ways in which they could make more money for the time expended than in doing the washing. They regard the family wash as a woman's work. They do not know how much pleasanter home would be, if the week's soiled clothing, bed and table linen were sent to an efficient laundry. But a lot of them are finding out. Let us do the job for you.

GRASS VALLEY LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
111 Bennett Street, Grass Valley
Telephone—Grass Valley 108 Telephone—Nevada City 2

WHEN THE HIRED RAIN CAME TO SAN DIEGO

Once upon a time, the city of San Diego, hired a rain maker. That was once. Chances are that, after that time, the business of rain making in San Diego is hardly what one would call floruishing. thanks to the efforts of one Charles Mallory Hatfield. The story of San Diego's rainmaker is told in "The Rains Came C. O. D." an article in the June issue of Coronet magazine.

Never were five men more in a torture of desperate uncertainty than were the members of the city council of San Diego in January 1916, the story begins. The city was on the edge of a veritable catastrophe for lack of water. Less than two inches of rain had fallen in over two years and the reservoirs were almost exhausted. In addition, the city was crowded with visitors to the widely heralded Panama-California Exposition.

The council was in session continually, but there was absolutely nothing they could do about it. In their despair, now beyond caring if they made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world, they did something that they themselves declared was an admission that they had lost their minds to panic. They decided to employ a professional rain maker.

The agent of Charles Mallory Hatfield the rain maker, had been petitioning them to use his client for many months. But even after they had decided to call him in, council members couldn't adjust themselves to the idea. They hemmed and hawed, says Coronet, and when they finally agreed to let him go to work at his price of $10,000 for 50 inches of water, they let him know that their opinion of him was still low.

Hatfield worked fast. Without waiting for a written contract, he rushed to Lake Morena, principal source of water supply for San Diego, and set up his 35 foot towers. People were tense with excitement. On January 16, rain was falling. The residents of San Diego and the surrounding country rejoiced and cheered Hatfield in the streets.

The only trouble was, the rain kept falling. On the third day, the Tijuana Race Track was ruined and the chamber of commerce called Hatfield to see if something could be done. "It's only sprinkling," was his reply as ranchers in the country were evacuated by row boat and hen houses began floating down the valleys. Then two railroad bridges and several sections of highway went out and San Diego was cut off from the world except by steamship. Telephone and telegraph lines were down and Hatfield couldn't be reached.

On January 27, Otay dam, one of three that held water in the reservoirs, gave way and a 50 foot wall of water rushed down to the sea carrying farmhouses, barns, cattle and human beings with it. The left wing of Sweetwater, a second dam, caved next and towering floods swept both valleys and into San Diego bay, jamming the harbor with wreckage, Coronet relates. A 50 mile gale roared overhead and the population was in uncontrolled panic.

Starvation and disease were averted by the arrival of the S. S. Yale with food and supplies from Los Angeles, and a party of U. S. Marines, landed by the destroyer Hull, went ashore to comb the area for survivors and bodies. When 18 billion gallons of water had collected behind Morena Dam, the last and strongest of the three, and Hatfield's contract was fulfilled he ceased operations. The sun shone for the first time that day.

The rain maker had gone, by that time. But he sent his bill. The San Diego council, busy scaring up 50 thousand dollars to pay the claims of ruined ranchers, laughed bitterly. And, although Hatfield reduced his bill from $10,000 to $1,800 in ensuing years, he never was paid. His story gained him international fame, however, and San Diego received many inquiries as to where he could be reached. They didn't care—and still don't.

RATION POINTS CUT ON SOME FOODS IN JUNE

The OPA today announced further relaxation of rationing by reducing the point values on cheese, vegetables and fruit juces, and setting zero point values on more types of meat as the result of increased allowances for civilian use made by the WFA. Changes in point values will be effective June 4 and will run through July 1.

The point value of all rationed cheese and cheese products will be reduced to 10 red points per pound from 12 points effective June 4. A larger allocation of rationed cheese for civilian use in June, compared with May, makes the point reduction possible, OPA said.

OPA also announced that — All meats except the choicest beef steaks and roasts will continue at zero point value.

Present point values ranging from 7 to 13 points per pound for beef steaks and roasts will be unchanged, except that chuck steaks and roasts will be reduced two red points per pound.

Flank steak, made point free May 4, continues at zero point value.

There is, however, this change in regard to joints. Beginning June 4, points will be charged only for AA (choice), A good, B, commercial, and C utility, grades of beef steaks and roasts in retail stores—these are cuts from better quality steers, heifers and cows.

This means that steaks and roasts cut from all grades of bulls and stags, and from cutters and canners grades of cows, heifers and steers, known in the trade as D grade, may be sold point free. Meat from these latter animals, however, usually is made in hamburger and sausage, or sold for canning, and normally the amount of D grade meat made into steaks and roasts and sold over the retail counters is relatively small.

OPA price regulations require retailers to post the grades of meats offered for sale.

MILK POINTS REDUCED

OPA further announced that beginning June 4, the ration value of evaporated and condensed milk will be one half point per pound, compared with one red point previously. The point value is being halved, OPA said, because 30 new red points now are being validated only every four weeks, instead of every two weeks. Evaporated milk is an important item in infant feeding, and halving the point value will permit purchase of the same amount of this wilk for infant feeding with 30 red points as previously could be bought with 60.

Creamery butter continues at 12 points per pound for the June period, and margarine at two points per pound.

OPA also announced that red ration stamps U8 V8 and W8 will become good June 4 for use indefinitely in buying rationed meat-fat items. No more red stamps will be validated before July 2.

Cheese—The two point reduction in point values for rationed cheeses results from larger allocations for civilian use. A total of 48,000,000 pounds of American (cheddar) has been allocated for civilian use during June, compared with 40,000,000 pounds in May. The allocations for civilian use of types of cheese other than cheddar is 19,000,000 pounds for June, compared with 15,000,000 pounds for May.

Personal

James F. Colley has returned home from San Francisco where he underwent an operation.

Mrs. Minnie Young had as guests Memorial Day Mr. and Mrs. Baker of Sacramento. Both are employed at McClellan Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Charronat of San Francisco are visiting here and staying at the National Hotel.

Mrs. Joe Ceresето of Oakland is spending a few days here visiting her brother and sister in law, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kopp.

Cpl. Robert Farmer of Camp Abbott and bride are visiting in Nevada City with his mother, Mrs. Douglass Farmer, and other relatives.

L. Davidson former Park avenue resident, came up from his home in the bay region and spent the past week end and Memorial holiday with his brother, Bert Davidson, and wife near Alleghany.

Mrs. R. Pratt and daughter, Jacquelyn of Menlo Park are spending a two weeks vacation here. They are staying with John Tognarelli and daughter, Catherine.

M. Pearce, wife and child of the bay district spent the past week end in Nevada City visiting his father, W. Pearce. Pearce is employed in war work.

James D. Marler, chaplain and captain now stationed at Camp Beale has moved to this city with his wife to make his home here while on duty in the local camp. He is with the 322 Infantry.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

DUFF-McCormick — In Nevada City, May 31, 1944, Lieut. William Robert Duff, 27, of Camp Beale, and Margaret Mary Eve McCormick, 24, of Ventura, Ventura County.

Phone 36 FOR WANT ADS

ORGAN—Will pay cash for good old organ if reasonable. Call Grass Valley 260J. 4-172tc

FOR SALE—PINE WOOD — Two tier or more delivered in Nevada City or Grass Valley. Jakes Wood Yard, Cartoscelli Place, Grass Valley-Nevada City Highway. 4-13-1moc

WANTED — Coin collections. L. E. Sherow, Box 2, Nevada City. 3mo-8-13p

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE moving in standard furniture van. First class staroge facilities. Furniture bought and sold. Hills Flat Reliable Transfer, Grass Valley, Phone 471-W or 39. 3-1tf

EXPERT RADIO REPAIRING — Loud Speaker Systems for Rent. Complete stock of portable and large type radio batteries. ART'S RADIO HOSPITAL — Specialists in Radio ills. 112 South Church Street, Grass Valley. Phone 984. 2-19tf

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DAVE RICHARDS, Prop.

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Phone 67 Nevada City

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Sundays 11:30 to 12:30.
129 South Auburn St., Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 360
If No Answer—Grass Valley 17-W.

CARL POWER JONES, M.D
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 1 to 3; 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays 11:30 to 12:30
129 South Auburn St., Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 17-W

NEVADA CITY

FRATERNAL AND CLUB DIRECTORY

WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month, at the Grammar School Auditorium. 2:30 p. m.
MRS. BERYL ROBINSON, Pres.
MRS. MARGARET WELLS, Sec.

NEVADA CITY LODGE, No. 518 B. P. O. ELKS
Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Elks Home, Pine St. Phone 108. Visitinw Elks welcome.
W. L. TAMBLYN,
LAMBERT THOMAS, Sec.

HYDRAULIC PARLOR NO. 56, N. S. G. W.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 232 Broad Street Visiting Native Sons welcome.
GERALD D. PEARD, Pres.
DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y

OUSTOMAH LODGE No. 16 IOOF
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at Odd Fellows Hall.
CARL J. SWENDSEN, N. G.
WM. H. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.
JOHN W. DARKE, Fin. Sec'y.

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BEER WINES, LIQUORS
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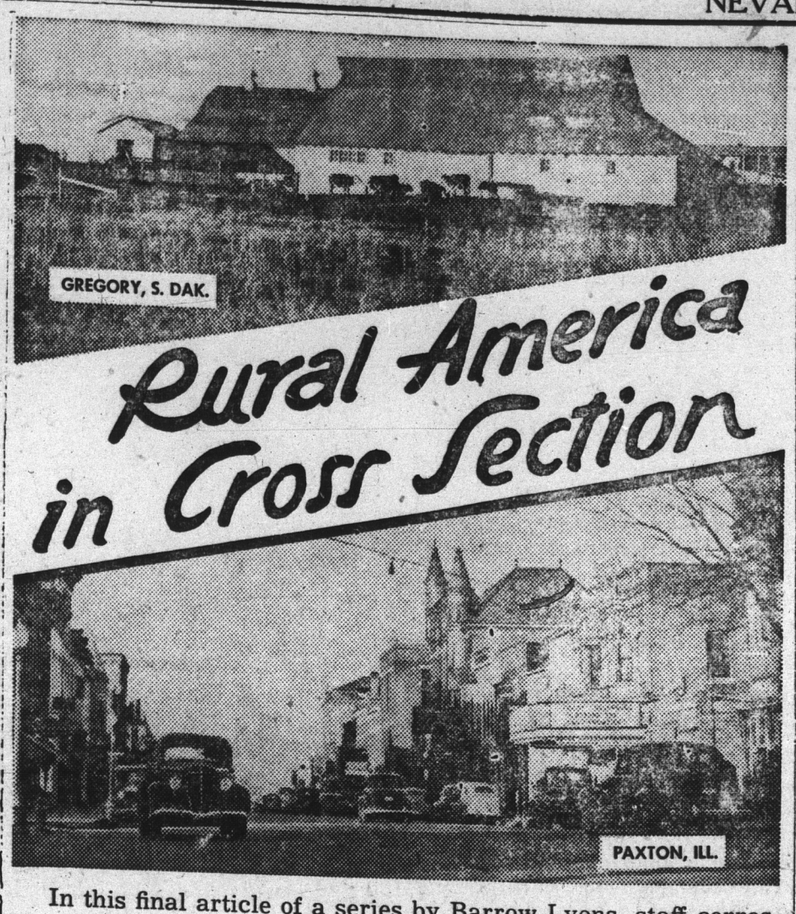
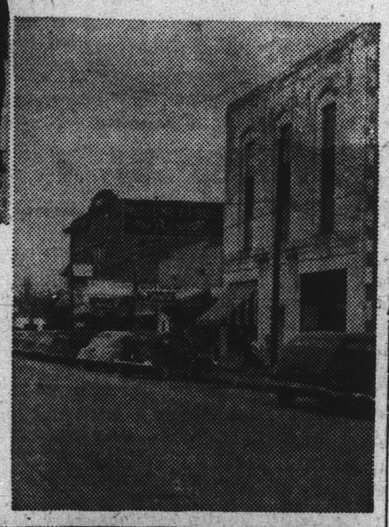
THE NUGGET



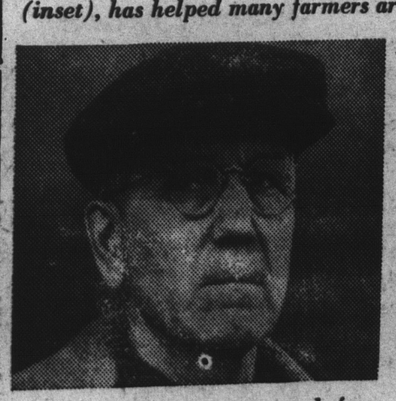
In this final article of a series by Barrow Lyons, staff correspondent of Western Newspaper Union, he gives the graphic results of his swing through the nation to gather an impression of political and economic thinking in rural America. All of these pictures were taken by Mr. Lyons, and opinions expressed or quoted are either those of persons pictured or the writer's. They are not necessarily those of this newspaper.

Shown at left is E. C. Biggins, wheat farmer of Gregory, S. D., an early settler who "saw the land come up from nothing." Biggins, who is 67 years old, doesn't like to be told how much wheat to raise and what to do. He believes that many of the farmers around Gregory are spreading themselves too far, buying too many steers, sheep and hogs at prices that are too high. They are putting themselves on the spot for the coming deflation, Biggins believes—counting their chips too soon.

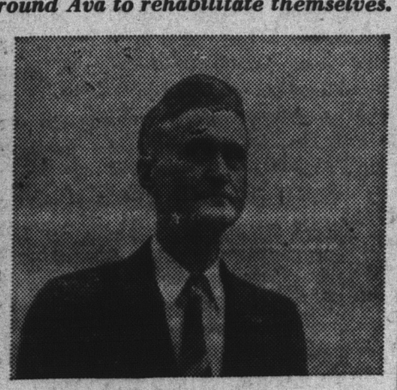


Sentiment in Benton, Arkansas, is strongly divided. Business men and farmers deeply resent the many controls and restrictions imposed by the New Deal, and assert Washington has bungled badly. The bauxite miners support the administration. Section of Benton's business district is shown at right.

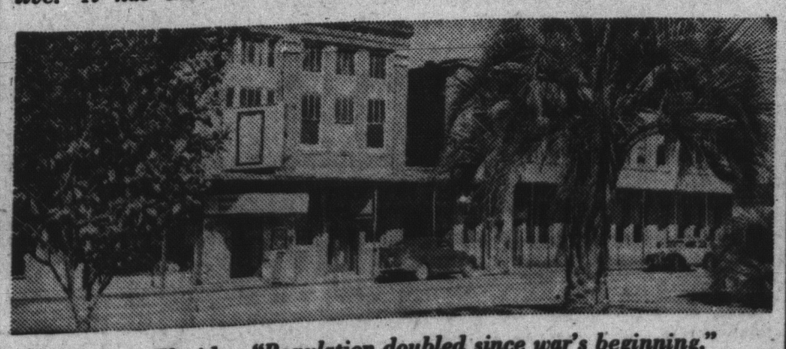
Many farms in Ava, Mo., are changing hands, as indicated by these sale posters displayed in an Ava restaurant. These reflect the nation's current land turnover. George Mullins, Douglas county FSA supervisor (inset), has helped many farmers around Ava to rehabilitate themselves.



J. G. Saurenman, general foreman of the Rock Island roundhouse in Eldon, Iowa, finds this labor-dominated town a good place to live. It has excellent schools,



M. H. Bourne, editor emeritus Owenton (Ky.) News-Herald, says Kentuckians don't like too much government control, but tobacco growers approve AAA program.



Milton, Florida: "Population doubled since war's beginning."

ST. CHARLES HOTEL SOLD IN DOWNIEVILLE

Effective June 1, Antone Lavezzola is selling the historic St. Charles Hotel in Downieville to M. F. Lusk former well known Downieville business man who has been ranching in the Penryn section for the past year and a half.

Lavezzola is completing ownership of the St. Charles which extended over a period of 40 years and one month, having purchased it May 1, 1904, from John Costa, who had been proprietor for eight years. The hotel was rebuilt in 1865, after the fire of 1864. For over 37 years, Lavezzola conducted a dining room in connection with the St. Charles and the place has housed many notables who well remebber visits to the hostelry which has been the center of much of the business and social life of this section.

The St. Charles formerly had 28 rooms. In October of 1941 a wing and barber shop at the west end was removed, reducing the rooms to 11, and buildng a new barber shop at the east end of the property.

The sale includes the hotel property and the former Maguire lot and barn, the former Meroux house and lot and the Lavezzola barn and corral, all to the north and northwest.

Lavezzola operated the St. Charles for two years with his cousin, J. T. Lavezzola, who died in 1906, continuing ownership with the widow until her death, 18 years later, when he bought out the interest of the estate.

Antone Lavezzola and his brother, Peter, are the only living children of six sons and one daughter born to Michael and Marie Lavezzola who came to Downieville in 1869 and settled on the Lavezzola ranch, six miles east of Downieville, which they homesteaded and where he was born.

For 64 ears there was no road into the Lavezzola ranch, everything being packed in by mules until 12 years ago when a road was built by CCC labor which was greatly improved by the forest service this spring.

On June 14, 1922, Tony as he is known to hundreds of friends both locally and in other sections among those who have visited there, was married to Miss Teresa Tomola of Goodyear Creek, whose family had resided on the former Moran ranch for 10 years. Mrs. Lavezzola joined with Tony in operation of the St. Charles, there being very few days in the past 22 years when they have not been on hand to greet patrons with genial hospitality and provide gracious service to the full extent of facilities.

They have one daughter, Betty, who was 20 in December, now working in Sacramento and a son, Peter, 18 last August, who is serving with the Navy Seabees in England.

While operating the hotel, Lavezzola maintained close touch with his varied other interests, which include ranching and mining. He is regarded an expert with a mule pack train and convoyed much of the timber into many otherwise inaccessible mines in this section.

Lavezzola has what is regarded as probably the most valuable private collection of gold specimens in the state, valued at $5000. It includes nuggets from the Lavezzola ranch and quartz and leaf gold from various Sierra and Placer counties locations. Thousands saw the collection when it was on display at Treasure Island during the 1939 exposition. He is a licensed gold buyer and gathered the collection over a period of 35 years.

He has also been active in Native Sons of the Golden West affairs. Each year he has taken a different specimen from his gold collection to exhibit to the Grand Parlor delegates.

Mr. and Mrs. Lavezzola plan a rest after turning the St Charles over to Lusk. Tony is already visualizing getting his feet into stirrups over his saddle horse and followed by his shepherd dog "Wooly", riding over the country taking care of other interests.

NATIONAL DEBT MUST BE PAID

By RALPH H. TAYLOR

How much do you owe?

If you are very fortunate, or very provident, perhaps you will answer that question proudly by saying that you don't owe a dollar.

Literally, however, every farmer in California—and every other taxpayer—is in debt to the extent of at least $3500, even if the mortgage on the farm has been paid and all personal debts canceled.

For that amount represents the individual taxpayer's share in the national debt, according to an analysis recently made public by the U. S. Senate Committee on Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, headed by Senator Byrd.

"While it is true that our national income is increasing," reports Senator Byrd's committee, "yet our per capita debt has been quadrupled in 4 years. In 1938, the per capita debt was $285; today it is $1204.

"In more realistic terms, the present debt of each taxpayer in the country is $3500."

At the time the Byrd committee report went to press, the federal debt which stood at 61 billions dollars at the start of the war, had risen to the stupendous sum of 170 billions. And the committee monneted: "The interest load on this public debt is in itself staggering, it being estimated that the interest on government borrowings alone is $2,700,000,000 per year."

So rapid is the pace of the nations mounting indebtedness, however, that the debt totals in the Byrd report were obsolete before the report had reached the public.

The national debt today stands at 185 billions and will reach 235 billions, it is estimated, by the end of the year, And by July of next year, according to government calculations it will have mounted to the colossal total of 258 billions.

Senator Byrd's committee, which has been ferreting out governmental extravagance and demanding the elimination of all non essential expeditures, sharply warns the people against indulging in wishful thinking that the public debt is different from other debts and need not be paid.

"There can be no illusions as to this debt," says the committee. "For the welfare of the country it must be paid and shall be paid."

"There are those economists who, advancing the new philosophy of public debt, are brash enough to state that the debt need not be paid: that a gradually expanding public debt is healthful to a country with a mature economy, that continual pump primng is an economic necessity to the United States in the future.

"The committee sharply takes issue with such a philosophy, believing, as it does, that public confidence in the financial integrity of a country—the acknowledgment of its obligations—is necessary to the economic stability of that country.

"No nation may safely repudiate debt and retain the confidence of its citizens. No antion which has lost the confidence of its citizens may remain a democracy."

While the Byrd committee has thus far succeeded in chopping off more than two billion dollars worth of the needless expenditures, it believes that only a beginning has been made in rooting out unnecessary governmental agencies and in paring down budgets to more reasonable levels.

The committee concludes:

"The committee believes it imperative that every effort be made to streamline the federal government, to reduce to a minimum all expenditures not implicitly furtheriing the successful prosecution of the war. It is not enough that expenditures are curtailed in a few instances, nor is it sufficient that a handful of employes are transferred from one non essential function. Nor is it enough to combine one group of offices with another, merely to erect a new superstructure at their head.

"Rather, the value of each employee, each office, and each dollar expended must be consciously weighed in its relation to the welfare of the people of the nation. Agencies which have been built on years of depression must be abolished. The non war activities of those establishments not devoted entirely to war work must be curtailed. Bureaucratic policies which sap the nation of both financial solidity and a surplus of manpower must be eliminated. Onl in so doing may the federal government do its part in preparing for an economically sound post war nation."

Every taxpayer, if he thinks seriously about his $3500 share in the present national debt, certainly will approve of the Byrd committee's conclusions. For every dollar wasted in Washington must be earned and paid by American taxpayers.

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WITH OUR BOYS IN GLOBAL WAR

T-Sgt. Max R. Young—

T-Sg:. Max R. Young, 711 Zion St., Nevada Cty, was recently awarded the Good Conduct Medal at Westover Field, Mass., where he is on duty in the base unit. The medal was awarded for "exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity."

Max Solaro—

So many inquiries have come in asking the whereabouts of Max Solaro, former Nevada City chief of police, that the reporter looked up relatives and found he is still in Honolulu. Max enlisted in the Sea-Bees last year and underwent intensive training in several camps in the United States before being shipped out to the Hawaiian Islands for duty. It was found Joe Sbaffi, technical sergeant in the enegineers, is still in the Hawaiian Island area. The two men are three hours travel from each other and enjoy visiting whenever possible. Max Solaro's address is: Max Solaro, EM 2/c 117 Batt. Co. D-4, USNCB, % Fleet Post Office, San Francisco.

James J. Launius—

James J. Launius, whose ship is the U. S. S. Cape Constance, is on a short leave here and visiting relatives and friends. He was employed in local stores before enlisting in the marchant marine. He has made two long voyages abroad since leaving.

Fred Angelini—

Fred Angelini, SeaBee in the South Pacific sent his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angelini, a surprise packet of souvenirs this week of Jap money and letter material. In the coins there were one pound an one shilling, supposed to be invasion money. Interesting also were the Jap V-mail post card, and illustrated letter paper. The collection is on display in the Roma Grocery store. Fred told his parents he had moved into a cooler climate, food was better and he was feeling fine.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Christian Science Society of Nevada City holds services every Suhday in their church 114 Boulder street at 11 o'clock.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. A Wednesday evening testimonial meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

Our reading room at 117 Broad street is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to attend our services and visit the reading room.

PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC

Under the auspices of the Elementary Parent Teachers Association, a pre-school clinic for youngsters entering school in the fall was held at the elementary school yesterday.

Dr. B. W. Hummelt and Mrs. Isabelle Hefelfinger, school nurse, was in charge.

POST WAR EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page One)

lem is to induce labor to accept lower wages, because they think of wages only in terms of dollars, not of what the dollars will buy. Wages can only buy the goods and services produced. The only solution of the post war employment problem is to convince the people that the lower wages, as determined by the ability to pay, will buy more of those things that give comfort and pleasure than will the high wages paid for producing munitions. This will be difficult because the problem was not solved in the 1930's, wages in dollars were not lowered and the extra buying power necessary to pay wages was supplied by the government spending over 22 billion dollars borrowed from the people. Because this restored prosperity, a majority of the people now believe that the more the government spends the greater the prosperity, therefore they approve of wasting labor, of limiting production, high costs and prices. After prices dropped in 1930, the wages enforced by the big closed shop unions had doubled their pre war buying power. These wages could not be paid (except by borrowing) because there was not enough money to pay them, and the unions had the power to prevent anyone from working for less.

This situation occurred because the people fail to understand that the goods and services produced by labor must pay the wages, that wage earners are not in a class by themselves, but that everyone who is not supported in idleness by charity or taxes is a wage earner and exchanges his production for that of other earners. If he produces nothing he has nothing to offer in exchange. Therefore the problem of preventing unemployment is one of education and advertising, of teaching the people what to expect and what must be done to prevent unemployment. Many believe that the capitalists and employers live off the earnings of the wage earners. Teach them the truth—all those with incomes not derived from taxes are producers of wealth, exchanging their production with each other, they are all both employers and wage earners. The wage earner employs his employer to manage the business and sell the production, he employs the farmer to feed him, the merchant to clothe him and the capitalist to provide the tools and the power. The farmer employs the mechanic and vice versa. If any of these stop working, the incomes and buying power of all will be lower.

The only man who is not an employer and a wage earner is one who produces every item of his needs for himself, as a man would have to do if he were the only inhabitant of an island. In that situation, he must earn his living or die, that is the law of nature. If there are two men on this island and one works only long enough to produce what he himself consumes, the standard of living of both will be lower than if both work full time at what each is most proficient. There may be overproduction of food, but never of labor saving devices and luxuries.

It is the same with a million people as with two, each person's production is exchanged for money, but that money can buy only what the others have produced.

The Founders of this Republic drew up a constitution to protect the freedom of the individual to produce as much wealth as he was able to and to pass this down to his heirs. They did not grant freedom from want, because to do so one citizen must be compelled to support another, and this lowers the standard of living.

The Wagner, Fair Labor Standards, and the Railway Mediation acts are not in accord with the Constitution. Because congress was granted the power to "regulate commerce among the several states," it should not assume the power to deprive any citizens of their constitutional rights even if they or their employers transact business across state boundaries. Neither should congress grant powers to its appointees which are denied to congress itself. In any event, it should not deprive citizens of their freedom to produce wealth for as many hours a week as they are willing to work, because the more wealth produced the greater the prosperity of the nation. It is under the protection of these acts, that organized labor has acquired the power to force the payment of wages in exchange for nothing, to limit production, to limit the number of hours a week that a man is allowed to work, and to force the raidroads to operate at a loss.

This all sums up to forcing one citizen to support another, it is the reason why the nation has been going into debt since 1930, and will continue to do so until it is bankrupt unless the people are made to realize what is taking place.

A majority of the people believe that unemployment is caused by the over production when the opposite is the truth. They believe that it is the lack of opportunity to work that causes unemployment, (hence the Townsend Plan) when actually it is because the production is not enough to pay the wages demanded. The total production of the nation is the total buying power, item by item except for goods exchanged in foreign trade.

It is not the money paid in wages that causes prosperity, it is the goods and services produced, and the more produced in exchange for the money, the greater the prosperity. If prosperity were only a matter of wages and employment for everyone, we could continue making munitions after the war, load them in the ships and sink them at sea. This is no more presposterous than the plan to pay liberal pensions to induce the people not to earn money.

It is a fact that unemployment is prevented and prosperity increased by producing the most wealth with the least labor, and this can be done by the use of efficient labor saving devices, working 48 hours a week with wages determined by the value of the production; it is a fact that constitutional government should be restored, but, unless a majority of the people know these to be facts and elect an administration that will govern in accordance with the facts, this nation will sink deeper and deeper into debt until it is bankrupt, with a loss of all the peoples savings; therefore the problem of preventing unemployment is one of education and advertising, of teaching the people what to expect and what must be done. To restore the buying power of bonds, fixed incomes, insurance, of the thousands of endowed institutions, wages and prices must sink to about five thirds of the 1941 level with gold remaining at $35.00 an ounce.

The war has greatly accelerated the investment of capital, both public and private, in power plants, manufacturing, the production of metals. Mass production methods can make luxuries available to thousands which formerly even the wealthy could not buy. This is probably the only way in which a war confers any benefit on mankind, and it may enable this nation to stagger out from under its load of debt. If the railroads are allowed to save labor and expense by means of new equipment, Diesel-electrical locomotives and light weight cars, they will be able to compete with motor vehicles and air planes, and an enormous loss of invested capital and buying power will be prevented.

There must be no further investment of government funds, particularly not in dams or super highways. From 1932 to 1940 the annual administration expense of the government increased over 4 billion dollars, exclusive of army and navy. This should be reduced to not over 1 billion. Taxes must be reduced to the level of diminishing returns.

All surplus government supplies suitable for civilian use should be sold gradually at the market price. Government investments in land and other property should be sold and the government should not engage in business.

There should be no combinations in restraint of trade on the part of either labor or capital.

If constitutional government is restored, if wages are determined by the value of the production, and each person is free to earn as much as he is able to, the unemployment problem will solve itself, as it has done after every war except the last one. If the government continues to borrow money, it may be the end of a government by the people.

STRONG PLEA FOR INCREASE IN SCHOOL SALARIES

By CLEM WHITAKER

California's public elementary schools, drained of many of their teachers by the lure of higher wages in other professions and industries, and with a constantly growing enrollment, due to the state's cast new industrial population, are in critical need of help, if they are to remain open and maintain their high educational standards.

The authority for this statement is calm, usually unruffled Roy W. Cloud, veteran state executive secretary of the California Teachers Association who frankly declares that the teachers, with the support of friends of public education, intend to wage an all out campaign to win increased support for the elementary schools at the November election.

Cloud announces that approximately 500,000 voter signatures have been obtained to initiative petitions for an act to increase the state's elementary school allotment from the $60 a year now paid for each child in average daily attendance to $50. Only 178,000 valid signatures are required to qualify for the ballot with several times the necessary number.

"I would warn those who might thouhtlessly oppose this amendment" said Cloud, "that if we fail to spend the money to prepare our youth in the schools, we will spend it several times over to support them on relief, in reformatories or penitentaries. There is no discounting the crisis that faces our grade school system; it can't do the job, if it is denied adequate support."

Many California schools would have closed down for lack of teachers during the current year, reports Cloud, except for the loyalty of the teaching profession to the cause of public education. There is hardly a teacher in the state who couldn't have earned more by going into some other profession or industry, he asserts, and hundreds of schools remained open only because their teachers stayed at their posts at great pehsonal sacrifice.

Young people, however, recognizing that school salaries are niggardly compared with those in other professions, are shying away from the teaching profession. Cloud warns. There has been a drop of 63% in enrollment in teacher training institutions. Teachers in the elementary schools he adds, already are being required to handle classes of from 40 to 60 pupils whereas such classes should be held down to 30 or 35, if individual instruction is to be provided.

The schools' problems, says Cloud will be tremendously magnified, instead of relieved, when the war ends for the present rapidly rising birth rate will greatly swell grade school enrollments, starting in 1945 and increasing thereafter. Then, too, tens of thousands of workmen who came to California to work in war industries, leaving their families in other states, will find housing and bring their children here to be educated.

"Public education faces a crisis," concludes Cloud. "but with public understanding of the problem, I am sure we can meet it."

Mrs. Margaret Murphy Succumbs In Bay City

Funeral services will be held this afternoon in the chapel of Holmes and Myers for the late Mrs. Margaret Anna Murphy, who passed away in San Francisco May 29th. Rev. William Horgan will conduct the services. Interment will be in the Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. Murphy was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Brock, and a sister of the late Michael Michael Brock, one time mayor of Grass Valley. She was born in Grass Valley 81 years ago.

The deceased spent most of her life in Grass Valley. She was the widow of the late William Murphy.

MARINE ACE AWARDED CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

MAJOR GREGORY BOYINGTON, USMC, OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH 26 JAP PLANES... ACCOUNTED FOR SIX OF THESE WHILE A MEMBER OF THE "FLYING TIGERS"... WAS CITED BY THE PRESIDENT FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY."

AFFECTIONATELY CALLED "PAPPY" BY HIS MEN, THE MAJOR IS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

FARM SLAUGHTER LIMITATIONS ARE ABOLISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1,—All restrictions on farm slaughter of livestock and delivery of meat to off farm customers have been lifted, according to Buell F. Maben, western regional director of food distribution.

The action was taken by the WFA Maben said, to facilitate movement of heavy supplies of livestock now on farms into consumer channels. Direct delivery of meat from the farm to neighboring communities is expected to help the farmer, and improve rural meat supplies.

Farmers were previously required to obtain permits to slaughter and deliver livestock to persons not living on the farm. Restrictions on the slaughter and delivery of hogs were revoked some time ago, but until now continued in force for all other livestock. The action is made effective through amendment 15 to War Food Order No. 75, Maben said.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 10 a. m. We have classes for all ages. Preaching service at 11 a. m. Organ prelude Mrs. Chas. Kitts. Anthem "Teach Me O Lord," choir. Sermon "Pentecost," pastor, Closing hymn, prayer. The public is cordially invited. Youth Fellowship group will have their service at 6:30 p. m. All young people are invited. Russel Hoyle will have charge. No preaching service at 7:30 p. m. on account of the baccaleaurate service in the high schoo.l The pastor will preach the sermon. All are invited.

Week events: Bible study and prayer hour Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. in the church parlor. Official board meeting at the close of the prayer hour. The Priscilla Circle will meet Wednesday at 2 p. m, All members and friends are cordially invited.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

RICE-ROX—In Nevada City, Nevada County, May 29, 1944, Wilford Lee Rice, 25, of Biggs, Butte County, and Maude Fox, 21, of Grass Valley, Nevada County.

BORN

WORTELL—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, May 28, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wortell of Dutch Flat, Placer County, a daughter.

RIDINGER—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, May 28, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ridinger, a son.

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